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citizens of Buenos Ayres. Señora de Costa is a vice-president of the American Peace Society, and was last October elected a member of the Commission of the International Peace Bureau.

In this country women were earlier in the field, as shown above, and have been more prominent in peace work than elsewhere. In 1887 the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union established at their National Convention at Nashville a Department of Peace and Arbitration. Frances E. Willard gave her hearty approval to this step, and as long as she lived was a staunch advocate of the cause. The new Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was placed under the superintendency of Mrs. Hannah J. Baily of Winthrop Centre, Maine, who has had it in charge ever since and has organized State Departments in about two-thirds of the States, each under the care of a competent woman. The same is true of the various county Departments which have been organized by State Superintendents. These Woman's Christian Temperance Union women have done an enormous amount of good work for peace in an educational way, especially among women and children, among whom they have principally labored.

Soon after the first Hague Conference, the National Council of Women, on the suggestion of Mrs. May Wright Sewall, adopted the arbitration and peace cause as a special field of work and inaugurated the observance of the 18th of May, the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Conference, which has since spread so widely in the schools of the country and elsewhere. Following this lead, many of the State and local Councils of Women have since taken up peace work, as have also several of the State Federations of Women's Clubs, several of the Woman's Suffrage Associations, and local organizations of women in many parts of the nation.

The Peace Association of the Friends in America, with headquarters at Richmond, Indiana, has for many years had as its executive secretary a woman, Miss H. Lavinia Bailey, who is also the editor of its organ, *The Messenger of Peace*. The secretary of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia is also a woman, Miss Arabella Carter, who is managing-editor of *The Peacemaker*, the organ of the Union. The new American School Peace League, organized two years ago as a result of suggestions made at the National Peace Congress held in New York in April, 1907, for the promotion of interest in the peace movement among the public schools of the country, is under the efficient direction of its secretary, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, a member of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society. Mrs. Andrews is pushing the work of the League and organizing branches of it as rapidly as possible in different States and cities, and is finding among the teachers of the nation a remarkable response to the appeals made to them. The Young People's International Federation League, the outgrowth of a history club in New York City, is under the direction of Miss Mary J. Pierson, a teacher in the schools of the city, who has qualities peculiarly fitting her for the inculcation of international sentiments and principles in the minds of the young.

A unique service to the cause of international friendship and peace is just now being performed by Miss Anna B. Eckstein, head of a Boston school of modern languages and a Director of the American Peace Society. Miss

Eckstein conceived the idea of bringing influence to bear on the second Hague Conference by means of a petition in behalf of a general treaty of obligatory arbitration. Such a petition she carried to The Hague signed individually and representatively by more than two million people. Such was the reception and influence of this petition that she is again engaged in the preparation of a similar one to the third Hague Conference, and has already secured, in this country and Europe, the support of some six million people. Her campaign in Europe this year in behalf of this petition is meeting with quite unexpected success.

Of all living American women, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston, another Director of the American Peace Society, chairman of the Arbitration Committee of the National Council of Women and former president of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, is foremost as a writer and lecturer and in incessant activities for the cause both in private and at the national and international peace congresses and conferences.

With Mrs. Mead deserve to be mentioned, in addition to those already named, a number of other women who, in larger or smaller circles, are loyal supporters and promoters of the great cause. Among these are Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, author of "Newer Ideals of Peace"; Anna Garlin Spencer of New York, noted for her fine public addresses; Mary B. and Helen H. Seabury of New Bedford, promoters of peace oratorical contests in the schools and colleges, and generous distributors of literature; Mrs. Sarah W. Collins of New York, long Superintendent of the Peace Department of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Holyoke College; Mrs. Frederick Nathan of New York; Mrs. Ruth H. Spray of Salida, Colorado; and Mrs. Alice L. Park of Palo Alto, California. Besides these, there are scores of no less worthy women in nearly all parts of the country who are laboring just as loyally as those mentioned for the great cause of human brotherhood, but whose activity does not come much to public attention.

Memorial to Congress against Further Increase of the Navy.

The Board of Directors of the American Peace Society has sent to the United States Congress the following remonstrance against further increase of the navy. It is hoped that similar remonstrances will be sent from all parts of the nation, both by associations and by individuals. The leaders of the peace party in Congress are making a brave effort to prevent further squandering of the nation's revenues in increase of the navy, and they believe that the effort will be successful if only the people who stand with them in judgment will make their voice heard at the capital of the nation. The remonstrances should be sent to the Congressman from your district, to be presented to the House of Representatives:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

We, the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, desire respectfully to express our approval of the

action of the House Committee on Naval Affairs last year in reducing the number of battleships recommended from four to two; and we hereby earnestly protest against further increase of the navy this year.

We believe that our general government, especially in view of the successful operation of the Hague peace system, where it has been faithfully tried — mediation, commissions of inquiry and arbitration — is capable of managing the international relations of this country in such a manner as to make further extensive armaments on our part unnecessary.

Insisting upon respect for the law of nations as embodied in the international conventions made by the civilized powers at The Hague, we believe that the time has come for the United States government, which has always stood for peaceful and legal settlements of international questions, to be consistent with its traditions. We urge the government to make a serious attempt to lead the nations in limitation and reduction of armaments, in order that as soon as possible the vast sums of money now taken for their construction from the people may become available for peaceful, civic uses.

We also express our approval of all reasonable measures that may be adopted by our Department of State for the constitution of the new International Court of Justice recommended by the second Hague Conference, confident that its establishment will complete the legal system of nations by giving them a Court that from the nature of its structure will be accessible at all times, permanent, judicial and equitable.

Japan Seeks Peace.

Announcement is made in newspaper despatches from Tokyo that Japan has adopted a new diplomatic policy. The Japanese are admitted to have become conceited in consequence of their victories in the Russo-Japanese War, but the evil tendency of their pride has been seen in season by their leaders, who have been endeavoring to direct the popular mind from ambition for conquest to the peaceful development of Japan's commercial resources. The new diplomacy has been described by Masuji Miyaka, who, it will be remembered, is traveling about this country giving a lecture that is based in part upon a resolution adopted by the school children of Tokyo, who have pledged themselves never to draw a sword against the school children of the United States. Previously to the wars of Japan with China and Russia, the Japanese children were taught that they would some day have to fight these powers and were therefore prepared for war by a course of education calculated to stimulate their military spirit. This method is to be abandoned for the higher conception of friendship and peace with other nations, and particularly with us. Japanese statesmen are behind this idea. They want no more war. That was made plain by the commercial delegation that lately visited the United States. But they have gone farther and, consistently with their pro-

fessions and with good economy, have reduced appropriations for military and naval purposes. It is expected that the new Japanese Ambassador, Baron Uchida, who has lately come to this country, will, like his predecessor, Baron Takahira, use his best efforts to promote the friendly relations between our two countries that have recently been furthered by unofficial representatives of Japan. It is hoped also that our Department of State will maintain the peaceful relations established with the Far East by Secretaries Hay and Root. The fact that Baron Uchida has been in the United States before as an attaché to the Japanese delegation, and that he is glad to be with us again, encourages belief in the certainty of the perpetuation of the historic friendship of the two nations. Japan will not seek peace with us in vain.

Editorial Note.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in an editorial on the one hundredth anniversary of Gladstone's birth (December 29), had the following fine appreciation of the great statesman's international spirit:

"To him the line of state boundaries formed no limit beyond which the writ of conscience ceased to run. He held national duties to be as sacred as personal duties, and judged national honor by the same standard as personal honor. From the debate on the Opium War in 1840 to the last speech on behalf of the dying Armenians in 1896, Gladstone maintained this ideal in the face of Europe. He could not always carry it through against his own colleagues in government. No man at the head of affairs can have his way in all things; but he closed his public career by resigning office rather than associate himself with an increase of armaments which he judged unnecessary and therefore injurious to the cause with which his name is indelibly associated.

"Owing to the part which I was drawn to take, first in Italy, then as to Greece, then on the Eastern Question, I have come to be considered not only an English but a European statesman. My name stands in Europe as a symbol of the policy of peace, moderation and non-aggression. What would be said of my active participation in a policy that will be taken as plunging Europe into the whirlpool of militarism?"

"His retirement let loose the dogs of militarism, and the close of the nineteenth century witnessed the apparent triumph of the Bismarckian idea. Yet never was that idea more profoundly discredited. If the nations still hold on to the policy of force, it is not because they do not wish to let go, but because they dare not. Yet every day the consciousness of the absurdity of the position and the desperate efforts that even now are being made among ourselves to exploit national timidity in the interests of domestic reaction will serve to show the true nature of international antipathies and the flimsy psychological basis on which they rest. The twentieth century is ready for the teaching of a second Gladstone, who not merely by precept but by the conduct of affairs will show the nations that domestic progress depends on international